



# Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.  
GODWIN & QUILLIN, Proprietors.  
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1857.

## NOTICE.

The Pioneer establishment having been transferred to the hands of new proprietors, it is very important that all old accounts should be settled as speedily as possible. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the office for subscription, advertising or job work are earnestly requested to come forward and make settlement without delay.

All announcements of candidates for office, must be paid in advance. Our terms are \$5.00 for each.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. HINTON, Esq., as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WM. E. MANN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. HAYNES, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES K. LONG, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are requested to announce WM. E. VAUGHAN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce Capt. WILLIAM A. HULLER, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WILSON G. LYNN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce J. R. ETHERIDGE, Esq., as a candidate for County Clerk for the county of Pasquotank.

We are authorized to announce Josiah R. Wood, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Perquimans County.

## DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Democracy of this District, will assemble in Convention at Winton on the 28th of May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States. Let each and every delegate attend.

## NOTICE TO DELEGATES!

We are authorized to say, that delegates to the Winton Convention on the 28th of May, will be charged half price on the steamer Sag.

## HELP ME, CASSIUS, OR I SINK!

Desperation has been, and still continues to be, a characteristic feature of the opposition to Democracy, as well under the auspices of the old Whig regime, as under those of its lineal descendant appropriately denominated Know Nothingism. Our opponents have always been "stomping about" in every direction, in the hope of hitting a successful lick somewhere. With an agility that puts to shame the droll performances of that distinguished individual "Jim Crow," they "wheel about and turn about" in a manner that amazes the solar-sided denizens of the rural districts, who are not initiated in the mystic art of political legendarism. If they try one thing, and it fails, *ad desperandum* is the rallying cry, and they forthwith try another—and so on *ad infinitum*. The ease with which they cast off old and unpopular "principles," is only expressed by the vehemence with which new ones are proclaimed, "the very thing" to save the country from the direful woes of impending ruin! Old fogies, who love their country, may shake their heads dubiously at the propriety of treating things called "fundamental principles" in this frivolous and unchristian way; but they should remember that this is a *fast* age, and the Know Nothings a *progressive* set. Such things might well excite surprise if done by Democrats; but—"the case being altered, alters the case."

We have an admirable illustration of all this in our own district. After trying divers and sundry schemes, the opponents of Democracy, in their desperation, cast off all their old political garments, which they had previously told us were sacred, and donned a brand new suit, which they said fitted to a T. A few, however, held off from this movement—shrewd gentlemen, who were unwilling to trust themselves in the "culvert" with such a set. They (the few alluded to) refused to go. Know Nothingism—they couldn't and they wouldn't do it. But the *progressives* rushed headlong into the new scheme; and, not content with asserting their own superior piety, wisdom and patriotism, they must needs, forthwith, send a Parthian arrow at the old party which they had so recently and so shamefully deserted—spitefully denouncing it as dead, rotten, corrupt! Upon its "ruins" and upon the "ruins" of the Democratic party, (Heaven save the mark!) they declared they had

built a *pure* party! Well, this "pure" party set to work to *save* the country; but they slightly missed the figure—and, instead of doing so, got the most terrible and the most justly merited drubbing ever inflicted upon any party in this country! They have been properly rewarded for their arrogance and presumption, and now find out that they have paid dearly for the whistle! And, really, one would almost suppose that *severe* life enough was left in them to bring them up to "law" again. But what have they lost? Why, *nothing*—for they had nothing to lose! The *bankrupt* can't break. The principles they professed to cherish can be put away as easily as they were assumed, and a new set got up to order, or old ones resumed that were lately ignored if not positively repudiated.

Well, what next? Why, this pure and charming party, writhing under Democratic flagellations, and fast sinking in the Slough of Despond, turn imploringly to those whom they had lately treated with scorn and contumely, and in bitterness of soul, cry out—"Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" And Cassius, who had never put on their armor or entered their camp, (being thereunto moved by pity, of course,) lifts them up and accepts their leadership! A *white-washing* operation is performed, and,  *presto change!* we have the *American-Whig* party! Ye gods! what a sight! Behold this young and gallant groom (Know-Nothingism) but yesterday so full of conceit at his own vast purity and vigor, now rush to the embrace of the "corrupt" and "ruined" old maid of Whiggery!—Patriotism and decency forbid the bans!

It is unreasonable to suppose that an intelligent and thinking people will endorse such a twisting course—such open and shameless self-stultification; more especially when it is observed that there is greater safety in the noble old ship of Democracy which keeps steadily on in her course, and is not varied by every little shifting breeze. The people are sound at bottom, and always mean to do the thing that is right; and, though sometimes deceived, rarely or never fail to get right under the operation of the "sober, second thought."

## THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.

The Africa brings the news of the rejection of this treaty by the British government, much to the surprise of every body who had regarded the aggravated Central American question as virtually settled.—From the tone of the British press generally, our people were led to suppose, that the amendments shadowed forth as likely to be made to the treaty by the U. S. Senate, would meet with no opposition on the other side of the Atlantic; its rejection was therefore unlooked for and unexpected, and will occasion regret not only here, but among the English people. The objectionable clause was that recognizing the Bay Islands as belonging to Honduras.—Of this, the Washington Union says—"We venture to say that no citizen of the United States who had been called to anticipate the action of Great Britain with respect to this treaty would have ever dreamed that the occasion for its rejection would have been found in this section and on this point. The claim of Great Britain to the Bay Islands is incontestably the weakest part of her whole case. Her colonization of them was directly in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, not only upon the American construction of that instrument, but upon her own construction of it. It occurred subsequently to the date of that treaty, and after she had solemnly agreed to acquire no rights and exercise no dominion in Central America. Hence it has been always regarded in this country as one of those passages in her history which is difficult to account for, without imputing offensively her good faith, and her disposition to observe implicitly her treaty obligations."

The time for the ratification of the treaty having expired, negotiations must recommence upon a new basis, and we hope with more success than the last. It is thought that in view of the necessity for a renewal of this subject, that Mr. Dallas will come home, leaving to his successor, the management of the question.

## HON. BURTON CRAIG.

We are glad to see that this distinguished gentleman is again a candidate for reelection to a seat in the next Congress. North Carolina could not well dispense with the services of Mr. Craig at this time. When fanaticism is seeking to overturn the government, and to trample upon the constitution, we need such able, bold and fearless defenders as he has proven himself to be. Possessed of all those high qualifications that go to make a useful and efficient member, together with a weight of character that must ever give him a commanding position in the House, and a wide spread influence in his social intercourse with its members, his loss would be seriously regretted by the country, and particularly by the State that he has honored by his course. So far, Mr. Craig has no opposition; should he have however, there can be no doubt of his triumphant election.

Blackwood for March has been received, and a glance at its contents exhibit an unusual variety of highly interesting matter.

The Southern Planter for May is also upon our table containing its usual quantum of valuable agricultural information.

We asked those Democrats who had joined themselves to the Know Nothing party, under the belief that it was not whiggery in disguise, where they now find themselves, and what sort of company are they now in. We are disposed to press this question, because we believe they were honest in the motives that induced them to take the step, and never entertained the idea that they should be called upon to sanction the doctrines against which they had been contending, and to make war upon those for which they professed an unalterable attachment. Now they are required to do both. We are told that to be an "American" is to be a Whig, and *vice versa*. How can they relish this? can they consent to be transferred from party to party; from one principle to another; from the support of measures that they believed to be just, to those that they have ever regarded as unwise and impolitic, as well as unconstitutional. Instances the distribution scheme. That formed a main feature in the old Whig creed, and against it the Democrats had battled long and successfully. Know Nothingism ejected it as one of the traces of the "rotten" faction; they had nothing to do with it. "Old things had passed away, all things had become new." Finding it thus, Democrats gave it their confidence, and support; it ran its day and failed, and now how is it? Why, there has been a union of "Americans" and Whigs, and the first offspring of this union is distribution, and Democrats are expected to assist at the christening. Are they willing to stand god fathers for such a miserable bantling? Are they ready to aid in support of the little monster?

Democrats went into the Know Nothing order, under the impression that it was free from all of these measures for which the old Whig party had been condemned; they now find that they were deceived, and there is nothing binding them to retain the connection with it. They have been sold, and the question is will they submit to it. We think not.

MORE PROGRESS IN JOURNALISM.—The enterprising conductors of the Boston Post yield generously to the demand for progress and improvement in newspapers, and have ordered one of Hoe's four cylinder fast presses.—*Boston Traveller*.

The Post says the above is a fact, and we are glad to hear it, for it is an evidence of prosperity. There is not a paper in the Union that deserves more of the public, and particularly the Southern public—than the Post. It has always been on the right side of the question, doing yeoman service in behalf of the Constitution and wielding its ponderous battle axe with a power that has brought more than one groan from the black monster—fanaticism. If it meets success commensurate with its merits, it will require more than "one of Hoe's four cylinder fast presses."

Whilst upon the subject, we cannot refrain from a notice of two other Northern papers which commend themselves to Southern patronage in an eminent degree—we refer to the *New York Journal of Commerce* and the *New York Daily Book*. These papers have battled manfully, and faithfully in the cause of Southern interests, and Southern rights, in the very hot bed of free soilism, and the Seward's Greely's and the Weed's have encountered hot shot from their formidable batteries. An extensive Southern circulation should reward their labors.

The municipal election in Petersburg, Va., has resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by a majority of two hundred and twenty-seven.

An election for Commissioners of Navigation was held in Wilmington on the 7th and the Democrats succeeded by an average majority of 165.

The Democrats have also made a clean sweep in Philadelphia, electing their ticket by an increased majority. Black Republicanism in the North, and Know Nothingism in the South meet the same fate. So may it continue.

The Sentinel says that we have at last succeeded in getting three respectable gentlemen to certify that we have told the truth. In this, we are more fortunate than our neighbor, for he has not yet found two to testify to the same thing in his behalf. Out with the proof Mr. Sentinel, we cannot allow you to get off thus.

## CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

Eliz. City, May 4th, 1857.  
The Corporation of Eliz. City met at their office. Present,  
JNO. J. GRANDY, Mayor,  
W. W. KENNEDY, Mayor,  
JOS. LAWRENCE, Mayor,  
WM. SHANNON, Mayor,  
A. L. JONES, Mayor,  
S. D. CARTWRIGHT, Mayor.  
The bill of Mr. Thos. Brothers, amounting to \$12.23, for materials for furnishing pumps—referred from last meeting—was taken up and five dollars of the amount allowed.

On motion, Dr. S. D. Grier's bill for medical attendance upon Jerry Reid, of Col., referred from a previous meeting, was allowed.

The bill of Mr. Albert White, for bricks furnished for pump, amounting to \$13.12, was presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the Mayor appointed a committee of three to contract for and attend to the paving of the sidewalks on Road Street. Committee—Messrs. Kennedy, Cartwright and Jones.

On motion, the Mayor was authorized to purchase a lot for the purpose of obtaining dirt to put on the streets.

Adjourned.  
JNO. J. GRANDY, Mayor.  
CHAS. C. ELLIOTT, City Corp.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CURRITUCK COUNTY.

A meeting of the Democracy of Currituck was held at the Court-house on Tuesday, the 5th of May, when, on motion of E. Morton, Jos. S. Dey was called to the Chair, and Joshua W. Baxter requested to act as Secretary. Col. Jno. B. Jones then explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, and moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; whereupon Wm. Geo. Granberry, E. Morton, Laurence Poyner, John L. Cox, and John B. Jones were appointed to act on said committee—who, after retiring for a few minutes, returned and reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, it has been proposed to hold a Convention at Winton, on Thursday, the 28th of May, to nominate a candidate to represent the Democracy in the next Congress of the United States; therefore, Resolved, That the Democracy of Currituck approve the time and place for holding said Convention, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint sixty delegates to attend the same.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our attachment to the cardinal and fundamental principles of the Democratic party, and avow a more determined purpose to support and maintain them, believing as we do, that they are essential to the protection of the Constitution, the safety of the Union, and the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That, cherishing principles more than we regard men, we will not support any man for office, who does not cordially and unhesitatingly subscribe to all the tenets of the Democratic faith.

Resolved, That having the utmost confidence in the integrity of the Hon. H. M. Suaw, and in his ability for discharging the duties of Representative with signal advantage to the State and credit to himself, whilst we prefer him, yet are we willing and ready to co-operate with our brethren of the district in securing the election of the choice of the Convention.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the manly and straightforward policy of our late Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce, and carries with him in his retirement from office the best wishes of a people, grateful for his open and avowed opposition to the numerous factions and isms of the day, and for his strict adherence to the Constitution—the bulwark of the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of the whole Union for the great victory achieved by them in the election of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge; that we have the fullest confidence in their ability and statesmanship, and we believe that through their administration, peace, prosperity, happiness, religious freedom and the equal rights of the whole people will be strictly observed.

Resolved, That we admire the course of those old line Whigs in the late Presidential campaign who, loving the success of party, in the hour of danger came to the rescue of the Constitution, and aided in one of the greatest victories ever achieved in any country. To all such we extend the hand of brotherhood, and bid them a cordial God-speed in the good work of co-operating with the National party in securing the preservation of the Union and the protection of the Constitution.

On motion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In obedience to the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following persons as delegates to attend the Convention at Winton:

John L. Cox, Thos. L. Sanderson, Philip Northrup, James Morse, Wm. Goodman, Jno. Macklin, Dr. W. H. Lassel, Israel Fanshaw, David B. Morse, B. S. Dey, John Perkins, E. B. Simmons, Jas. B. Morse, Isaiah Etheridge, W. G. Wilson, Solomon Ashbee, Thos. C. Humphries, Geo. Bell, Joseph Covell, Wm. R. Gordon, Dr. W. H. Cowell, Ed. F. Dozier, Thos. F. Baxter, Hilliard E. Baxter, E. Morton, W. George Granberry, E. Simmons, A. M. Cunningham, Isaac B. Hughes, Dr. L. M. Bell, Col. Jno. B. Jones, Henry White, J. B. Stone, J. J. Waterfield, C. W. Nicholson, John Simmons, B. T. Simmons, John Jarvis, E. B. Midgett, Step. G. Forbes, Jno. S. Poyner, John Bunnell, A. H. Lindsey, Jasper Jarred, Jasper White, Laurence Poyner, Wm. A. Jarvis, Thos. S. Woodhouse, Thos. B. Tillet, Wm. S. Harrison, Hiram Gallop, Sol. A. Bunn, Jos. M. Daniel, Thos. A. Dough, S. B. Jarvis, Step. G. Wilson, Dr. G. C. Marchant, Willoughby McBride, B. F. Gilbert, Jno. F. Frost, Henry Ballentine, B. C. Walker, Jasen Bell, and Isaac Snowden.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

The meeting was entertained by patriotic and soul-stirring speeches from Wm. E. Martin, Esq., Hon. H. M. Suaw, Wm. A. Moore and L. J. Johnson, Esquires.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Democratic Pioneer, and Raleigh Standard, and that other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. S. DEY, Chairman.

JOSHUA W. BAXTER, Sec'y.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

A meeting of the Democracy of Washington county was held at Lee's Mills, on Saturday, the 5th instant, to appoint Delegates to the District Convention to be held at Winton, the 28th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Dr. Robert S. Halsey, was called to the chair and Thomas Bembridge was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Joseph Blount, the Chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of Thomas R. Turner, John R. Rae, and M. Bowen, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. After a short retirement the Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it has been proposed to hold a Convention in the town of Winton on the 28th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States; therefore be it Resolved, That we heartily concur in the object necessarily involved in said Convention, and the Chairman of this meeting will appoint thirty Delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we have an abiding attachment to the time honored principles and, that, in reviewing the history of our

party from the days of Thos. Jefferson down to the present time, we recognize a continuous unbroken line of Democratic policy, which has been carried out under various Democratic Presidents, and which has been eminently brilliant and successful both in regard to our Foreign and Domestic policy.

Resolved, That we contemplate with pride the fact that, while other parties have risen and fallen in our country, the Democratic has presented an unbroken front, over-riding factions and fanaticisms, and now, as a purely National party, occupies a position which commands the respect and admiration of every section.

Resolved, That we are desirous of adding our little mite to the tremendous outpouring of gratitude which is now flowing from the heart of every Southern patriot for Franklin Pierce, who has sacrificed himself in the firm maintenance of the Constitution, and who has been fully sustained by the Supreme Court in the late decision of the Dred Scott case. Honest, faithful, and capable, in conducting his Administration, he has bid defiance to time and trial and brought it to a successful termination, leaving the country to his successor greatly advanced in every material interest and elevated in the scale of Nations.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to abide the decision of the Convention fairly expressed; and that we disclaim any spirit of dictation when we respectfully urge upon the Convention the nomination of that true and tried patriot, Dr. HENRY M. SUAW, and point to the ability and fidelity with which he has represented us and the sacrifices he has since made in vindication of our party and its principles, as a justification of our preference and a full vindication of his claims.

In accordance with the first resolution, the following list of delegates was named: Josiah Collins, Joseph Lough, Joseph Allen, Stephen Davenport, Jesse Sawyer, Jacob Collins, Green Ambrose, W. L. Smith, J. S. Norman, Sam. S. Norman, W. J. Norman, Charles Phelps, George Swain, Asa Steady, A. L. Chesson, Ed. Ward Blount, M. Bowen, Thomas H. Turner, S. M. Clagham, Henry Downing, S. B. Davenport, J. C. Norcum, B. F. Fessenden, J. G. Griffin, B. F. Spruill, H. G. Spruill, E. J. Johnston, and W. W. Littlejohn.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the *Williamston Banner*, with the request that the *Pioneer* and *Halifax Representative* copy the same.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting then adjourned.

ROBERT S. HALSEY, Ch'n.

THOMAS BEMBRIDGE, Sec'y.

## TIE BURDELL MURDER TRIAL.

THURSDAY.—Wednesday, May 6.

From the *New York Express*.

THE CROWD.

The interest in this trial seems rather on the increase, if we can judge by the crowd which assembled at eight o'clock this morning, assembled in and around the building in which the court is held. At half past nine the main doors were thrown open, and a regular rush was made into the Marine Court room, and crushing, swearing and other manifestations were made indicating that the crowd was anything but comfortable. On the opening of the other door, a similar rush was made but by the exertions of the officers of the court, order was soon restored, and those who were so favored as to be admitted into this portion of the court, were seated.

## RECKLESS PRESENCE AND APPEARANCE.

Mr. Eckel entered about nine o'clock, and took his usual seat inside the bar. He was attended by his counsel, Mr. John Graham and W. R. Stafford, who are closely watching the proceedings, as their client is not yet on trial. Mr. Eckel looks in excellent health and, although not perhaps indifferent to the proceedings, his manner evinces no anxiety or fear for the result. He was engaged in reading the morning papers up to the hour of opening the court, which was done at five minutes before ten o'clock.

## ENDORSEAS A WITNESS.

Young Snodgrass also sits within the bar, and watches the proceedings closely, and with apparent interest.

## THE ACCUSED AND HER FAMILY IN COURT.

Mrs. Cunningham arrived a few minutes before the opening of the Court. She was attended by her daughter Augusta, whose manner was most affectionate and kind towards her mother; her two boys, George and William, were also in court, and their appearance excited general sympathy, particularly the one who was born without a right arm. Mrs. C. looked much better than she did previously; her manner cheerful, but subdued; her face flushed, probably through illness, as she seems to suffer from a bad cough.

A number of witnesses were examined, but no new facts elicited. The Court holds two sessions daily, and the Judge seems disposed to push the trial to an early termination.

## TERIBLE AFFAIR AT WAKE COUNTY, N. C.

On Thursday night last, says the Raleigh Register, Albert Hinton, James Penny, and Keith, three citizens of this county, who were acting as a patrol under the appointment of our court, in the discharge of their duties, visited the plantation of Mr. B. K. S. Jones, about 10 miles from this city, where a negro wedding was in progress.

On going into the kitchen where the negroes were assembled, William Robertson, a free negro, who was sold out of jail in this city some time last year for debt, assaulted Mr. Hinton with an axe, splitting his head open and inflicting a wound upon which it is feared will prove fatal. The same negro struck Mr. James Penny with a shovel and knocked him senseless to the ground. Mr. Keith was also knocked down, but by whom it was not known. Messrs. Penny and Keith soon after recovered, but we are pained to learn that there is but little hope for Mr. Hinton. Mr. H. resides about 4 miles from town, and is one of the most estimable men in the country. Our citizens are greatly incensed against the perpetrator of this outrage, and a large number of them went out in search of the diabolical fiend. The negro William Robertson, is described as a very black, and about 6 feet in height.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that it is reported that Mr. Hinton died yesterday morning from his injuries.

Our thanks are due Professor A. D. Becho, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey, for a copy of his valuable report for 1855.

## RALLY, DEMOCRATS!

Never is an army so easily surprised as immediately succeeding a brilliant and decisive victory. The soldiers, worn down by fatigue, flushed with victory, lulled into repose and security by the consoling thought that their enemy is too much disabled to do them harm, expose themselves to the surprise of the enemy, who, though beaten, are always on the alert to take advantage of the first opportunity to win back, by surprise, his lost laurels.

The Democratic party has just passed through a long and hotly contested campaign. Victory has perched upon her banners.—The enemy have been repulsed. For a short time we have had a truce.—That will soon expire, and we shall have to take the field again. The enemy, still smarting under their misfortune, still unabashed, is gathering to the charge. No effort will be spared to rally round their standard all the auxiliaries that can be mustered. They have indeed come to our aid. They march to meet us with but one standard unfurled; and as its black folds float in the breeze, we see the "skull and bones," and read "Death to Democrats." Under that flag are marshalled men of every cast of political creed—Know Nothings, Americans, Whigs, etc., holding but one principle in common, and that is deadly hatred to the Democratic party.

Their recruiting officers are everywhere. Manifestos of full pardon, and free forgiveness are sent to all. The Roman Catholics are for a time at least, to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, none daring to molest or to make afraid. "The rich Irish brogue, and the sweet German accent" once more fall in melody on the ears of our worthy opponents, and the poor foreigners may again exercise the elective franchise. Come, Catholics, foreigners, fanatics, sectionalists, come ye of every faith in the land; come Whigs, and all ye Democrats who will no longer support your ancient faith, come one! come all!—come! band us together and let us fight, pull down and destroy that great arch-fiend, Democracy! Come, let us put an end to this Democratic misrule; let us assert our rights as sovereigns; let us dip our hands into the public treasury, and get our share of the spoils.

Such is the organization against which we have to contend. A party composed of all the odds and ends of every party and faction in the land, with no cardinal principles to direct their course, no philanthropic end in view; an unorganized, heterogeneous mass, who are determined, come what may to the Constitution or the Union, to defeat the Democratic party, and to place themselves in office.

The mission of the Democratic party of the present day is indeed a noble one. To it is committed the safe-keeping of the Union; on its exertions rests her safety; upon its stability depends the integrity of the glorious fabric of the States. Its duty is to drive back all who threaten the Constitution, and to this let us all rally.

Such is indeed a deplorable state; and one which should arouse the interest, and excite the apprehension of every lover of his country, when the Constitution has to be protected on the one side by the conservative, constitution-loving patriots of the land, against sectional factions on the other. If the fathers of our country are permitted to look down from their happy home in heaven upon us, they must shed tears of sorrow over our unhappy country depending for its existence on the precarious ascendancy of one party against which is arrayed a misshapen monster, composed of the corrupt remains of the old and honorable Whig party, with the sloughings-off of the Democracy, combined with every ism of the land.

Rally then Democrats—be on the alert—surprise no surprise; in solid ranks, with bayonets fixed, and colors flying march on to victory. Let us not be satisfied with the work already done. Much is still to be done. As much if not more depends on the Congressional as on the Presidential election. We have a Democratic administration, but unless we have a Democratic Congress to sustain the administration, their power for usefulness will be greatly curtailed. The question whether Congress will be Democratic or not rests with the party in this District, but even if it does not, yet the greater majority, the more strength. Let us do our best, and we shall succeed. God, in heaven, looks with pleasure on the cause of right, and just so long as the Democracy adhere to their integrity, and keep singly and steadily before them the welfare of the Union, and the integrity of the Constitution; so long as they shall seek to shield the bulwark of our liberties, from the polluting hands of faction, so long will we be supported by heaven, as the means of accomplishing that end.

## SOUTHRON.

## GOV. WISE'S POSITION ON DISTRIBUTION.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27th, 1857.

To the Editor of "The South."

Sir—In your paper of this morning, under the head of "Fallacies of the distributionists," you say:

Replying to our constitutional difficulties the *Intelligencer* says:

"The first objection the South makes, is one which did not occur to Jefferson, or Jackson, or Calhoun, or Buchanan or Wise, when they favored the policy of Distribution. Chief Justice Marshall, whose opinions upon constitutional questions were once thought to be of some authority, did not regard it 'unconstitutional.' Neither did Daniel Webster, the first and greatest constitutional jurist the country has yet produced."

We are by no means certain whether Mr. JEFFERSON, Gen. JACKSON or Mr. CALHOUN ever, at any time, favored such a proposition as is now advanced by the Distributionists. This much we do know, that President JACKSON vetoed Mr. CLAY's famous Land Bill in 1832, and that Mr. CALHOUN has left on record the most concise and perfect argument against the constitutionality of Distribution, which the discussion of that subject has yet elicited.

The reference to Mr. BUCHANAN and Gov. WISE, avails the *Opposition nothing*; but only gives us an opportunity to show that those distinguished gentlemen are wiser now than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. They have seen proper to change their opinions on this subject, just as Mr. CLAY opposed a National Bank in 1811, on constitutional grounds, and in 1816, advocated, with equal zeal, its recharter; and just as almost every other eminent statesman of this country, has at some period of his life, changed his opinion.

## On the Distribution of Land.

I beg leave to withdraw from the foregoing article, a portion proper to change my opinion of the propriety of a public sale for the purpose of settling the question of the distribution of land. The first was the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the second the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the third the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the fourth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the fifth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the sixth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the seventh the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the eighth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the ninth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the tenth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the eleventh the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twelfth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirteenth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the fourteenth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the fifteenth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the sixteenth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the seventeenth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the eighteenth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the nineteenth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twentieth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twenty-first the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twenty-second the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twenty-third the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twenty-fourth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twenty-fifth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twenty-sixth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twenty-seventh the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twenty-eighth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the twenty-ninth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirtieth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirty-first the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirty-second the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirty-third the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirty-fourth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirty-fifth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirty-sixth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirty-seventh the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirty-eighth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the thirty-ninth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the fortieth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the forty-first the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the forty-second the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the forty-third the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the forty-fourth the act of James K. Polk, in 1845, and the forty-fifth the act of James

A. NOT FOR HONOR GRADUATE. At the Court of Probate, Judge Fulton, on the 12th inst. granted probate of the will of Newman applied for, alleging that he would not enslave a slave to Virginia than a free man. He was valued at \$1100. Mr. A. Owens was his master, who paid half the amount into Court and assumed the responsibility of Newman's future conduct.

MARRIED. In Eldon on Tuesday last, by Rev. C. B. Jackson, Dr. J. J. Marshall, of Perquimans, and Miss J. V. Smith, of the former place.

WHERE THERE, PERQUIMANS AND... (Text continues with details of a legal case or marriage, mentioning names like Newman, Owens, and Smith.)

FOR RENT. THE WAREHOUSE formerly occupied by A. P. White, Esq. Apply WM. E. VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE or rent his House and Lot at Eldon. A. DIXON.

FOR RENT. TWO new dwelling houses, nearly opposite the residence of C. C. Green, Esq. Apply immediately. T. D. KNOX.

LOST. In the town of E. City, a small POCKET-BOOK, containing one note against Turner for \$7; one against Thomas for \$14; one against Ambrose for \$9. The public are cautioned not to trade for said notes as payment thereon is stopped. JOHN A. HARRIS.

CIGARS, CIGARS. In want of cigars, chewing or smoking tobacco, are requested to call on the store formerly occupied by A. B. B. WM. E. VAUGHAN.

PROPOSALS. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. EXHIBIT OF LIGHTS, E. City, N. Y., May 12, 1857.

PROPOSALS. THE PROPOSALS will be received at the Collector's Office at the City of New York, on or before the 12th inst. of May, 1857, for furnishing and delivering to the City of New York, for the use of the Light House, one hundred and fifty (150) tons of coal, to be delivered in good and merchantable condition, at the Light House, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1857, to the satisfaction of the Collector of the Light House, and to be delivered in good and merchantable condition, at the Light House, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1857, to the satisfaction of the Collector of the Light House.

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PROPOSALS. NAVY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, May 1, 1857. SEALED PROPOSALS for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until noon on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received, which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract. Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

To guard against offering being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement thus: "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)." To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER. (Here date the offer.) I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class,) for the navy yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the classes named herein, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE. The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.) I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Class No. 1. Bricks. 2. Granite. 3. Yellow pine timber. 4. Yellow pine lumber. 5. Hard wood lumber and lumber. 6. White pine, juniper, cedar and cypress, lumber and timber. 7. Lime and hair. 8. Cement. 9. Sand. 10. Slate. 11. Iron and nails. 12. Steel. 13. Paints, oils and glass. 14. Ship chandlery. 15. Stationery. 16. Hardware. 17. Hay and straw. 18. Charcoal. 19. Belting, packing, and hose. 20. Copper and composition nails. 21. Iron castings. 22. White pine, and spruce timber & lumber, (white pine season'd.) 23. Lime and hair. 24. Cement. 25. Sand. 26. Slate. 27. Iron and nails. 28. Steel. 29. Paints, oils and glass. 30. Ship chandlery. 31. Stationery. 32. Hardware. 33. Hay and straw. 34. Charcoal. 35. Belting, packing, and hose. 36. Copper and composition nails. 37. Iron castings. 38. White pine, and spruce timber & lumber, (white pine season'd.) 39. Lime and hair. 40. Cement. 41. Sand. 42. Slate. 43. Iron and nails. 44. Steel. 45. Paints, oils and glass. 46. 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